

THE EIGHTH CHAPTER OF PROVERBS, IN A POETICAL DRESS.

My son, the instruction that my words impart,
On the living tablet of thy heart;
And all the wholesome precepts that I give,
Observe with strictest reverence, and live.

Let all thy homage be to Wisdom paid,
Seek her protection, and implore her aid;
That she may keep thy soul from harm secure,
And turn thy footstep from the harlot's door.
Who with curial charms allures the unwary in,
And soothes with flattery their souls to sin.

Once from my window as I cast mine eye
On those that pass'd in giddy merriment,
A youth among the foolish youths I spy'd,
Who took not sacred Wisdom for his guide.

Just as the sun withdrew his cooler light,
And evening soft led on the shades of night,
He stole in covert twilight to his fate,
And pass'd the corner near the harlot's gate!

When lo, a woman comes!—
Lone her attire, and such her glaring dress,
As aptly did the harlot's mind express:
Sublimed she is, and practised in the arts
By which the wanton conquer heedless hearts;

Stubbish and loud she is; she hates her home,
Varying her place and forms, she loves to roam
Now she's within, now in the street down stray,
Now at such corner stands, and waits her prey.

The youth she would; and, laying now aside
All modesty, the female's justest pride,
She said with an embrace, "Here at my house
Peace offerings are, this day I paid my vows,
I therefore came abroad to meet my dear,
And lo, in happy hour, I find thee here.

My chamber I've adorn'd and o'er my bed
Are coverings of the richest tapestry spread,
With linen is deck'd from Egypt brought,
And carvings by the curious artist wrought:

It wants no glad perfume Arabia yields;
In all her eunom graves, and spicy fields;
Here all her store of richest odours meets,
I'll lay thee in a wilderness of sweets.

Whatever to the sense can grateful be,
I have collected there—I want but thee.
My husband's gone a journey far away,
Much gold he took abroad, and long will stay,
He said for his return a distant day.

Upon her tongue did such smooth mischief dwell,

And from her lips such welcome flattery fell,
Th' unguarded youth, in stolen letters told,
Design'd his reason, and with ease comply'd.

Thus does the fox to his own slaughter go,
And thus is senseless of the impending blow,
Thus flies the simple bird into the snare,
That skillful hunters for his life prepare.

But let my sons attend! Attend may they
Whom youthful vigor may to sin betray,
Let them false charmers fly, and guard their hearts
Against the wily wanton's pleasing arts;

With care direct their steps, nor turn astray
To tread the paths of her deceitful way,
Lest they too late of her fell power complain,
And fall, where many might have been slain."

TO MY SISTERS.

Bird, gold, and words—dear friends, all are weak
That would attempt affection's sacred task;
Oh, they are mine that common hearts can spare,
For language false and imposture too are rare.

Yes! I, an old maid's solitude would tell,
Which, should it be, 'twould be my head and I keep;
Or how my soul with calm delight will dwell,
When memory brings me to my friends to weep.

Happily the orphan's lot for justice then
Will come the pang of separation and
And those who leave, perhaps meet not—our when
I feel finally near, to me to be as glad.

As when they should be near a parent's care,
For the to us more than expiring sighs,
Fill, still intruding thoughts, my streaming tears,
And tears of parting sadness every kiss.

The time was, once, in childhood's thoughtless hour
When we were in the dream of separating;
When from the walk, or school, or play-ground,
The moment did us to our mothers calling.

And when at last we gathered round the blaze,
That lighted up the cheer of every day,
Working in still contentment sweetly to raise
Our hearts, as now, in heaven, be done thy will.

What nothing sleep did, joyful moments bring,
How soft the strains of the youthful heart,
When not the faintest echo of blossoming spring,
Can cause of sweet serenity to bring.

No gloomy thoughts nor anxious passions stir,
But all emotions to the infant's eye are clear,
In careless mood are all the undimmed eyes,
And when the morning comes it brings no care to weep.

No like sleep whose guardians all are dead,
Breathes in the sick in vain to slumber dead,
Contented to view each cheering comfort find,
And from the world could waste no time for blessing find.

Alas! who can watch, or like a parent feel,
The many ways their help to offspring bring;
Like them, the page of wisdom truth reveal,
Or warn their hearts with virtue's sacred glow.

Oh, holy birthright—mine of every bliss,
Of every charm that cheers life's pilgrimage;
There flows from this fond, fond parental kiss,
A sacred charm that flows through every age.

Farewell, my sisters—time, with rapid wing,
And innocent emotions, beckons me away;
But still, my heart, in battle, is to bring,
His brighter moments on a future day.

I leave you this—my longings of a heart,
Whose warm sincerity imparts the truth,
And which, however small by some's desire,
Shall ever bear its love to you unbroken.

European Intelligence.

From late London papers.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, petitions were presented from various places against slavery in the West Indies.

Six waggon loads with gold and silver to the amount of £15 million of francs, recently arrived at Paris from the south, were deposited in the Bank of France on account of Baron Rothschild.

A telegraphic despatch received at Paris, announced the death of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, (son of Josephine) at Munich, on the 21st of February.

Great outrages continue to be committed in Ireland. In Limerick and Westmeath serious outrages were known to exist. There had been another sensational Limerick at the funeral of a Roman Catholic clergyman. At a meeting of the Roman Catholic Association held in Dublin on the 24th of February, the following extraordinary language is said, in the London Courier, to have been used by Mr. O'Connell: "The Duke of York was heir to the greatest empire in the world, he had before him all the enjoyments which man could desire; but he ought to remember that our Duke of York lost Ireland by attempting to force the consciences of the English nation, and another Duke of York might lose it by attempting to force their consciences."

A considerable fall of snow has taken place in many parts of England. The mail from London to Bristol was detained for some time at Marlborough Downs, where in some places the snow had drifted to the height of fourteen feet. The True Blue coach, unable to make its way, was abandoned.

A destructive fire broke out, on the night of the 24th February, in the extensive wharves and warehouses of Messrs. Pickford and Company, on the banks of the City Road Basin, London, which were entirely destroyed. The body of Mr. Veil, the collecting clerk, and a lad, named Thomas, were dug out of the ruins the next morning. The fire was occasioned by the bursting of a carboy of vitriol. Loss stated at £30,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.

Resurrection. A great ferment has been caused in Manchester, during the last week, by the detection of two resurrection men, and the finding in their possession no less than six human bodies, recently disinterred. It appears that, for some months past, a stable in a yard opposite the Bank Street Manchester, had been

occupied by some strange men, whose business no one knew; but, as they were repeatedly heard by the neighbours going out and returning with a gig, at very untimely hours in the night, suspicion began to be entertained that they were pursuing some unlawful calling. A neighbour, too, addressed some enquiries to one of the strangers in the yard, who evidently disconcerted him; and on Friday night week they were known to have been out until morning, when they were observed to carry three packing-cases into the stable. That they had committed robbery was the first suspicion; and information having been given to Mr. Lavender, he proceeded to the stable, where he found two men nailing up a case, and two other cases were on the floor, directed to different individuals in London. They contained two dead bodies each. The men were taken up, and on Monday examined before the Magistrates. One of them, Johnson, came from London; the other, Harrison, from Liverpool. As they could not be committed, unless the bodies were proved to be stolen, they were remanded to give time for enquiry. Advertisements were issued; and the bodies were viewed by ticket. It was not until Wednesday morning that they were identified, as having been buried in the burial ground of the New Catholic Chapel, in Granby row. The prisoners declined making any defence, and they were ordered to find bail to answer at the sessions—themselves in £50 and two securities in £25, in each case. The boxes in which the bodies were packed were only two feet long.

This man pleaded guilty at the Liverpool sessions, in 1822, of having, in company with an other person, stolen several dead bodies, from the churchyard of St. John, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £20 only, the court hoping it was his first offence.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

During the last six weeks the police of Liverpool has been actively engaged in tracing a number of utterers of base money, who have been long carrying on their nefarious practices, and on Friday last the depositions were completed against four men and two women, who were committed for the offence.

Letters from Rome of the 6th inst. state, that great mortality prevails there in consequence of the intense cold. The mountains in the neighbourhood are covered with snow, and the Argentina theatre had been closed for several days, owing to the illness of the principal singers, caused by cold taken at the theatre. The accounts from Switzerland speak of the winter there as one of the most severe that has been known for several years; at a short distance from Berne, an avalanche had carried away a building and animals to a distance of nearly one thousand yards.

Lord Byron has subscribed ten thousand pounds for the New Greek Loan, and we have authority for stating, that a gentleman closely connected with Mr. Canning is also a subscriber to half that amount—Edin. Observer.

In the libel cause in England, of the King against the publisher of Lord Byron's *Vision of Judgment*, the counsel for the Crown remarked of Lord Byron—

"The individual to whom it was ascribed was an author of distinguished talents, whose name might stand high in the literature of his country; he might have stood first in the literature of any age; but it was to be lamented that he should have fallen so low—that he should have degraded his fine talents—that he should have tarnished his laurels, as to have descended to the level of the mean and adulous reptiles of the day, and with them indulged in levity, scurrility, and impiety."

Mr. Scarlett made a very ingenious defence for the publisher of the *Vision of Judgment*, and referring to this passage respecting George 3d—

"He died! his death made no great stir on earth. His burial made some pomp; there was profusion—

"Of velvet, gilding, brass and no great death
"Of ought but tears, gave those shed by collusion—

Mr. Scarlett observed—

"It is not for me to say whether those who attended the funeral of his Majesty were affected to tears; if history is to be believed, there are not so many found to lament the death of a King, as to compliment his successor. I remember that when ministers were summoned to attend the funeral of his late Majesty, the universal opinion was, that they would not continue in office four-and-twenty hours. If it was their opinion, I have no doubt but they set out with heavy hearts; and they considered the event truly melancholy, and shed abundant tears over the grave of their former Master."

In a Zoological Memoir, communicated to the Luncheon Society by Sir J. T. Raffles, is given an account of some animals of Sumatra, collected by that gentleman for the East India Company. The most particularly curious of these is the *Uta M. Dyakia*. This bear was caught young, and brought up in the nursery among the children. It appears to be a variety of the common bear, and bear of India. It was perfectly tame, and in its habit exceedingly playful. Sir T. mentions, sportively, that it was as a brute of taste, which it displayed at the dinner table, where it was a frequent visitor, by refusing to eat any fruit but Mangosteens, or to drink any wine but Champagne. The only instance in which it was ever seen angry was when there was none of the latter at the dinner. Bruin commonly mixed in peace with a dog, a cat, and a boy. The dog was its favourite, and suffered to worry and tease without offence or resentment. The strength of the animal, when full grown, was nevertheless very great, and it could tear up by the roots from the garden a plantain tree of such size as to be almost too large for its embrace.

REVERSES.—Elizabeth Colwell was charged by a watchman with having behaved in a disorderly manner in the street at one o'clock in the morning. She was making a great hubbub, he said, and defied him to take her to the watchhouse; and so he took her "just to show her the difference."

The accused—a very pretty brunette, apparently about twenty five, miserably clad in a ragged black silk pelisse, listened to this charge with the tears trickling in her eyes.

"What are you—an unfortunate woman?" asked the Magistrate.

"Unfortunate enough," she replied, "though not an unfortunate woman in the common acceptation of the phrase. I am a wife, and had been to see my husband in the Marshalsea prison, who was taken there for a small debt, and I thought I might remain there with him. But they would not allow me to remain, and having no home, I sought protection for the night in St. Giles's watch house. I was turned out of that place also, and no doubt felt some irritation, when this man afterwards refused me the miserable privilege of sitting down in the street."

She wept as she was making this reply; and in answer to the further questions of the Magistrate, she said she was a native of Seville—daughter of Mr. Musgrave, formerly the British Consul in that city; that her father, dying left her £10,000, and she married a Mr. Colwell, who was then a respectable linen-draper, in Great Russell at Bloomsbury, carrying on an extensive business under the firm of Fisher and Colwell; but they had met with reverses, and had sunk lower and lower, "until at length," said she, "he is a prisoner for debt, and I am a miserable outcast."

The Magistrate ordered that she should be taken care of in St. Martin's workhouse, until some inquiry should be made respecting her.

PALACE COURT.

Walker against Hall.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a trader in the Commercial road, against the defendant, who is a journeyman tailor, to recover the sum of £37 10s. for goods (under the denomination of necessary wearing apparel) sold and delivered to the defendant's wife, from January, 1826, to February, 1823. The only and

delivery of the goods, as well as promise of payment by the defendant's wife, was fully sustained by several witnesses in the employment of the plaintiff. On the part of the defence it was contended, that the goods so delivered and enumerated in the plaintiff's bill, consisting of silk scarves, shawls, robes, ribbons, saracens, muslins, &c. were not necessary for the wife of a journeyman tailor, at 30s. a week, nor was he ever consulted in the transaction, nor knew any thing about it; and that, as Mr. Walker gave his wife credit for that sum, he must look to her for payment.

Mr. Thesinger, for the plaintiff, spoke to evidence, and quoted a dictum from Lord Ellenborough, who, in the case of *Wainman v. Wakefield*, said, that when a wife was living with her husband, the law would consider her his agent, and would hold him accountable for any goods he permitted her to receive. The learned gentleman also argued that all the goods in the account might be considered necessary for the defendant's wife and two daughters, except the silk scarf.

The Chairman, Mr. Reader, addressed the jury at considerable length. He said the question they had to decide, was one of great importance to the community at large. Nothing turned on the articles in the account being necessary for the defendant's wife, as she was living with her husband, though if they were living separate, that would be the great question. He perfectly agreed in the law as laid down by Lord Ellenborough, that if the husband permitted his wife to receive the articles, he was bound to pay for them; but was there any evidence of such permission? When his wife first went to deal with the plaintiff, either he (the plaintiff) knew she was the defendant's wife, or he did not; if he did not know it, it was his duty to ascertain, before he gave the credit, whether it was with the husband's permission, that the wife of a journeyman tailor purchased such expensive articles of dress. If, said the learned gentleman, a wife could make her husband accountable in this manner, without his knowledge, if you or I should have the misfortune to have an extravagant wife, we might be ruined before we were aware of it. One of the plaintiff's witnesses proved that the defendant was one of the parcels left at his house, but there was no evidence that he knew any thing of its contents; and he might have thought it was material for his daughter's work. The question for the jury to decide was, did the defendant's wife purchase the articles with his permission? The jury consulted for near an hour, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

LONDON POLICE.

Hutton Garden.—Yesterday Mr. Michael Mulvaney, a gren from the Emerald Isle, was brought up, charged with having outrageously assaulted Mrs. Bridget Tobin, (an equally brilliant ornament of the same country) having struck her on the arm with a fire-shovel; the consequence of which was, that both bones were broken, and she was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for surgical relief. To the great amazement of all present, on the prisoner being placed at the bar, Mrs. Tobin entered the office, with her fractured arm in a sling, encased in splinters, with the projecting ends of which, to the great annoyance of the officers, she elbowed her way till she placed herself beside the prisoner. On being asked by the magistrate to state her complaint, "Please your worship," said she, "have nothing to say, but all I have I'll tell you. Micky Mulvaney has lodged with me these seven years, and a better natured creature never broke bread. I always called him a jewel of a lad. Did not I, Micky?" "In troth you did, Biddy." "And on yesterday evening I met him, and as he was always a good natured dandy lad to stand trade, he said he'd come to my house (good natured soul) and have a drop of rummish. There as we were romancing about odd times, my little boy interrupted Micky, then Micky (for he's a very sprightly lad) took up the shovel, and swore he'd split the boy's skull; so I accidentally put out my arm to save the child, and got the blow; but, good-hearted soul, he never meant to hurt a hair of my head—he only meant to have split the boy's skull."

FROM PARA.

By the schr. Dart arrived at New York, which sailed from Para on the 10th ult. we learn that every thing was in an unsettled state.—The Camata Bourgeois had possession of the Island of Maraja, and other small islands adjacent to Para.—The Brazilian frigate Imperatrix, and sloop of war Maranhao were about sailing, and it was the general opinion that as soon as they left the port, the insurgents would overthrow the existing government, and probably plunder and murder all those that opposed them.—The cattle trade between Maraja and Para had been stopped. The British Consul had asked for protection for himself and British subjects, but was informed that the government could not protect itself. The consul and nearly all the English merchants thereupon left the place, for the preservation of their lives, without being able to carry off their property. A number of vessels left Para with the frigate, including the American schooner Evergreen, Page, for Martinique, Br. brig Laurel, for Liverpool; Hebe, for London; and Mary and Ellen, do. all having a number of passengers on board.

A ship had been sent to Lisbon full of passengers. Several vessels had been sent to Cayenne with passengers and property of considerable value. A French schooner had arrived at Para for the purpose of protecting French property.

The government was actively engaged in preparations to defend the town; and the four gun boats there had defeated a party of insurgents, and took two of their flags. The place was badly supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions.

FROM LATE GIBRALTAR PAPERS.

In consequence of the many revolutionists arriving at Cadix from Gibraltar, the Governor, Mr. Boscawen, has been ordered by the King to establish a permanent Military Commission, "the more speedily to bring upon them the punishment awarded by the laws for such heinous offences." The Governor is commanded to preserve the best terms with the French General Boscawen, commanding at Cadix.

The Consular Chamber of Cadix has issued an official notice to the merchants, apprising them of the Spanish Consul's having left Algiers, and of the sailing of an Algerine sloop, probably to cruise against the Spanish Commerce.

The Chronicle of the 10th, contains the articles of the Convention agreed upon between France and Spain, relative to the vessels captured by both parties, during the year 1823. The first and most important article, decrees a kind of mutual set-off, as it appears that the captures made by the two parties were about equal.

COLOMBIA.

Accounts from Bogota of the 23d of January, received by the brig Prince Edward from Laguna, confirm the previous intelligence of Riva Aguiro having been given up by his own soldiers to Bolivar, who sent him to San Blas in Mexico. The papers contain an account of a splendid entertainment given by the Vice-President of the Republic to Mr. Anderson, Minister of the United States. Forty of the principal officers of the Republic were present.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

The Algerines have declared war against Spain, and their squadron, which has been lately cruising in that quarter, has taken several vessels of that nation. In consequence of the Day having behaved in a disrespectful manner to our Consul, the Nauf frigate proceeded to Algiers and removed him and his family to Malta, after having hauled down the colors, which is equal to a declaration of war.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, Governor of Malta died on the 17th ult. at Vienna, in the Italian

"The people in Spain are by no means satisfied with the present Government, and unless it makes what it is about, we should not be surprised to see a change attempted.—The French only keep peace; but as they are now heavily sick of ever having interfered, I think they will be induced to leave their neighbours to their fate, as nothing can be done with, or got from them."

The Montego Bay (Jamaica) paper, of March 5, says:—On Thursday morning, at night, a shoal of Whales was seen from the Point estate, in Hanover, passing to the eastward, and during that night, which was very tempestuous, and the sea running high, five or six of them were cast on shore, and were found the next morning lying on different parts of the beach, from Welcome wharf to Barbican estate. They are decidedly of the two species of the Physeter or Spermoceti fish; one of them had twenty-three ivory teeth in the lower jaw, and another known by the name of Catodon, or round-headed Cachelot, had teeth quite flat at the top. They must in passing to windward have gone between Bucknor's Reef and the main land, and from the heavy swell, been killed in endeavouring to get over the Reef; they were much mutilated, some almost totally destroyed, others having lost apparently six or eight feet of their tails. The dimensions of the largest were about twenty-four feet in length, and nearly as much round in the largest part; from the size of the vertebrae at the lowest extremity, six or eight feet at the least must have been cut off. The parties who have found them appear to be getting a considerable quantity of oil from them. It is nearly forty years since a circumstance of the kind has taken place in this neighbourhood; about that period some were cast on shore at Iron Shore estate, about six miles to windward of this.

THE CHEROKEES.

The visit from some of the chiefs of the Cherokee Nation to Washington City, having excited some curiosity, the following account of the nature and object of their embassy, may not be uninteresting, and will supersede the necessity of publishing official documents. In the year 1802, the United States entered into a treaty with the state of Georgia, by which the former agreed to extinguish for the use of the State of Georgia, the Indian title to all lands within the state, as soon as it might be practicably done, in consequence of a cession from the State of Georgia to the United States, of a certain tract of territory then within its limits.—The tribe of the Cherokees residing within these boundaries, has been offered by the general government lands beyond the Mississippi in exchange, to which they have given the most unqualified refusal, accompanied with a declaration never to remove. To remove them by force the President considers not within the purview of the treaty, and that it would further be attended with injustice.

This is the Presidential view of the question; another is presented by the representatives of Georgia; they insist that there is no other alternative presented to the Cherokees, than their removal or extinction, and deem that their consent is necessary to enable the United States Government to fulfil its obligations to Georgia. They contend, that the right of Georgia to the soil has been recognised by the highest authorities. The representatives from Georgia in their memorial, use strong language; they say that argument is not necessary to show that a power which interposes obstacles to the accomplishment of its own promises, violates its faith, and to plead an impossibility to perform an engagement, when that impossibility is produced by those who are engaged to perform it, would be equally dishonourable and hypocritical.

From the New-York National Advocate.

Another Lark.—Billy Spillkiss, Dicky Corset and Jack S. Snuggler, made their bow to the Police at early dawn yesterday, being gallanted from the watch-house, in which they had been talking on matters and things in general from two o'clock. It appeared that they had been on a lark, and being in high spirits had broken the illuminated, or rather transparent lamp suspended from an oyster cellar, the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, which, to accommodate hungry customers and sky-larkers, is kept open all night. Esmey, the landlord of the tenement, not relishing this smashing of his property, screamed lustily for the watch, which being fortunately awake, rushed to the spot, when a general battle took place. While they were rattling about the ivory, some one called out *kill the nigger*, and Esmey felt a fracture in his knowledge box, made by a stone, which produced the claret. He held to the larks; and the three were safely lodged in the roundabout. They all denied the spree; but were severely sound over. Billy Spillkiss said, "I'll give 25 dollars to the nigger to make it up; strike me dead!" His offer was refused; 50 being nearer the mark.

Orange Merchants Assault and Battery.—Terry O. Reilly and Patrick Magooely, both orange merchants, or rather vendors of oranges and limes, on the sidewalk in Chatham near Pearl-street, came rushing into the police office together, screaming vociferously "I want a warrant, your honour, against this man here." They both commenced telling their story, interspersed with sundry denials, asseverations, declarations and bad language. Order being obtained with difficulty, Terry told his story. "You must know, your honour that Pat there, had a basket of oranges, *civil* oranges, your honour. Pat says I quite civilly shall we go halves. Blow you says he, mind your own affairs, and sell your own merchandise, and don't go for to come and take half of an honest man's gains; with that he threw a rotten orange in my eye, and by the powers we came to a catch directly and upset our oranges in the gutter, and the little boys ran away with them." Pat reversed the picture altogether. Terry had fill'd him over the nose with orange peel, and accused him of telling some oranges for sweet. As they both had broken the peace, confessedly, they were both sent to bridge-well, and after obtaining bail and being released, they left the prison together quite affectionately, and repaired to their stands.

Capt. Muercken, from Havana, arrived at this port, informs, that on the 27th of March, two men arrived at the Consul's Office at Havana, who stated that the French brig Augustus, Capt.—, from Havre, bound to Guatimala, with a cargo valued at from 5 to 400,000 francs, and some specie, was boarded by an English brig of war, who informed that the pirates were known to be on the south side of the island. The captain thinking it most prudent ran down the old Bahama Channel, where they fell in with and were chased by an armed brig and schooner, for two days. Off Gibcho, near Matanzas, the schooner gave up the chase, but the brig being a faster sailer, came up under the American flag, which she changed to the French, and fired a volley of musketry, which killed two men. They then hoisted a black flag, boarded the brig, where the commenced very rudely to search and demand money, &c. Two Frenchmen, fearing the danger, ran below with the pirates in pursuit, when the two sailors seized the wounded Captain, and embarked in a small boat alongside and made towards the land which lay but a short distance from them. They had not proceeded far before they were discovered and a fire opened on them which luckily done no injury. In a short time they reached Puerto Escondido, a small port three leagues to leeward of Matanzas, where they were hospitably received by Dr. Domingo Sanchezman, who sent the two men to Havana. The Captain lies dangerously ill, having received a cut or fracture on the head which destroyed one eye, and a musket ball under the arm. The Pirate is a Hermaprodite Brig mounting one gun and ship, and fire guns on each side, sails black, is painted black, and crew composed of all nations.

Deaths.

The Roman Catholic Congregation of the Holy Church, have purchased the old church of St. N. W. corner of North and William streets, which it is purposed to erect a splendid edifice.

The Democratic Press says, that Thomas Rogers, Esq. intends resigning the office of Mayor of this City. At various intervals, he has been elected that capacity for upwards of 12 years.

When Surgeons and Doctors were first employed from bearing arms or serving on horse, (1583) there were only 13 in London; but, as concerns each other and their powers.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt passed the Senate of the U. States on the 26th ult. by a vote of 24 to 19.

Owing to the prevalence of the small Pox in New York, the Board of Health have resolved on a general Vaccination throughout the city.

Marriage.—There was lately married in New York, (Ten) a Lieutenant Boscawen to a Miss Galt. Some gentlemen who attended the ceremony about them, say there was a lady married to the former, and a gentleman lately up in the latter.

New Orleans papers to the 24th ult. state, have been received at New York. The bill for Louisiana Loan Office had passed the Senate, a committee of the House of Representatives, as reported in favor of the passage of the bill on before the Legislature to incorporate the bank of Louisiana, with a capital of \$4,000,000.

The legislature of the state of New York, at the close of the session, has passed a resolution, moving Dr. Win. Clinton from the office of President of the Canal Commissioners. It is said, that Mr. Clinton, one of the first promoters of the Canal for fourteen years of the project of his life, having received one cent, by way of salary or otherwise, for his compensation.

The brig Pocahontas, captain Green, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, was lost on Sunday last, on Pre 1-land, (Long Island). The vessel was lost, and the cargo, excepting 29 packages of rum—all on board were saved, except the only who was drowned.

A letter from a Lady at St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 6th, 1823, to her friend in Baltimore, says:—A gentleman just arrived from Vienna brings news of the Empress Maria Louisa's marriage, secret one, with her Chamberlain, the Count Berp, a very distinguished man, who has lately eye, it is said, in the military service."

On Tuesday, the Attorney General of the state of New York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, requiring him to report whether in his opinion, the Hudson river was fit for the navigation of any person who took out a trading license with steam boats, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, reported, that in his opinion, the decision of the Court grants the privilege to any person who chooses to run boats.

The Harbour Master of Charleston has given notice, that if any vessel arrives there with small-pox on board, she must be confined to the small-pox hospital, and that city, and with in two hundred and fifty fathoms of the shores of the city.

In one night of the month of February, one hundred were committed in the city of Moscow. In one case, two persons having quarrelled, an aggressor plunged a dagger into the breast of the other, who drew it out instantly and bled to the heart of his adversary. Both fell dead in the same moment.

LONDON.—The length of the streets of this now lighted by gas, is two hundred and five miles. This is only the length of the main streets—those which enter private houses, he we included. The manufacture of this gas costs between 30 and 40,000 chibins of oil.

EXQUISITE SKILL.—An English paper remarks, Joseph Rodgers and Sons' cutlery manufactory, Sheffield, there are twelve pairs of the smallest scissors ever manufactured; and the most beautiful workmanship, and as perfect, although not one eighth of an inch long, the whole of them do not weigh one grain.

One of the last acts of the New York Legislature, was virtually to abolish imprisonment in debt in the city of New York, by extending to prison limits as far up the island as a line from river to river across from Love Lane.

Mr. Hunter, the Equestrian performer, was passenger on board the packet brig Empire, which was lost at Squam Island, on her passage from Charleston to New York, and had with her the fine young race horse, Lalla Rookh, who on the Washington Course on February 1st, the animal, which was on deck when the brig ran aground ashore, by a leap of 18 or 20 feet, leaped vessel to the beach, escaped in safety.

The Secretary of this Commonwealth has been notified for a loan of \$500,000, to the state.

A few days since a red head cannon ball was shot in Boston harbor. It is believed to be the only one ever killed in that water.

Between the years 1797 and 1819, the United States sold public lands to the amount of 100 millions of dollars. These lands were mostly purchased of the Indians at a low rate.

Between 60 and 70 religious periodicals are published in the United States and Canada.

The number of New Post Offices established during the year 1823 and first quarter of 1824 amounts to upwards of 700.

Exports from Charleston, during the month of March, 3745 bales Sea Island cotton; 12,340 bales Uplands; 10,717 bales and 344 bags rice.

A man by the name of Jesse Harshaw, of West has been convicted of the crime of horse-stealing in the state of South Carolina, and the president in that state is death. The Court, however, declared that the Sheriff could no longer hold office constitutionally, and suspended the sentence.

George Colgo Carreases, the Greek boy, has arrived at Norwich (Vt.) and has been received by Capt. Partridge, into his Academy.

Upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED new Post Offices have been established since the first of January, 1823.

The house of Mr. Alexander Balbridge, of Bolandus, Seneca County, N. Y. was lately consumed by fire, and two of Mr. B's children, (sons, aged two years, perished in the flames.

A short time since, while two laborers were quarrelled at between John S. Bower and William L. Houston, Bower stabbed Houston with a cut-throat knife, which caused his death in a few hours.

The schr. Robert Henry, Pierrel, from New York, was captured on Tuesday last at Sinepauent, in a whirling. Two of the crew were killed at the port in the ship Margaret from New York.

The Baltimore Methodist conference is still engaged in Winchester, Va. about 1200 members.

Saturday, April 17, 1894.

The Massachusetts claim for militia services was referred to the committee of claims.

The house of representatives, after sustaining the call for the previous question on the tariff bill, ordered that bill to a third reading by a vote of 105 to 102.

BENJAMIN DUFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler
No. 40 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutler
required in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, polished, &c.
B. J. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment
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